

VARHOTOV, T.L. [Varkhotov, T.L.]; KARADI, Gabor [translator]

Application of prefabricated elements in the construction of
hydroelectric stations. Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.2:83-103
Ap'56.

SZECHY, Karoly, dr.; KARADI, Gabor, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatus; VASTAGH, Geza; MOINAR, Lajos.

Remarks about the study of Dr. Geza Ollos, Matild Deli, Csaba Szolnoky entitled "Results of model experiments in groundwater level lowering by vacuum wells". Hidrologiai kozlony 43 no.4: 328-336 Ag'63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja (for Szechy).

V.NAGY, Imre, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; KARADI, Gabor, a muszaki
tudomanyok kandidatusa

Newer investigations relating to sediment transportation. Hid-
rologiai kozlony 40 no.3:177-183 Je '60.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for V.
Nagy).

KARADI, GABOR, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; ORLOCZI, Istvan

Determination of seepage losses in irrigation canals.
Hidrologiai kozlony 39 no.5:38I-39I 0'59.

KARADI, Gabor, dr., a műszaki tudományok kandidátusa

Construction of the main sewer in Györ-Nádorvaros. Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.1:33-37 Ja'64.

OLLOS, Geza dr., a magyar tudományok kandidátusa; DELI, Matild; SZOLNOKY, Csaba; KIRADI, Gábor, dr., a magyar tudományok kandidátusa

Results in model tests on lowering underground water level by means of vacuum wells. Hidrotechnikai közlöny 43 no.1:19-30 F '63.

1. Epítőipari és Kezlekedési Magyar Egyetem I.sz. Vízépítészeti Tanszék (for Ollos, Deli, Szolnoky). 2. "Hidrotechnikai Közlöny" szerkesztője (for Ollos).

KARADI, Gabor, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Development of seepage conditions with regard to the free
seepage surface. Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.5:203-205 My '64.

KARADI, Ilona

"Science and mankind." Reviewed by Ilona Karadi. Term.
tud kozl 8 no.5:194 My'64.

KARADIMOV, S., inzh.

Characteristic interdependences of the radiation effect in
diagnostic roentgen apparatus. Tekhnika Bulg 2 no.1:21-23 Ja '53.

KOLAROV, P.; KARADOCHEV, P.

Main guidelines for increasing labor productivity in
the woodworking and furniture industries. Trud tseni
6 no. 1: 14-26 '64.

KARADOCHEV, Peniu, inzh.

Production program planning in ~~seamills~~. Durvomebel prom 6
no.3:9-12 My-Je '63

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Durvoobrabortvashta i
mebelna promishlenost".

KARADOCHEV, Peniu, inzh., kand. na ikonom. nauki, st. asistent

Economic effect of the new technique in woodworking and
furniture industries. Durvomebel prom 6 no. 2:18-22 Mr-Ap '63.

1. Vissz lesotekhnicheski institut, chlen na Redaktsionnata
kolegiia, "Durvoobrabortvashta i mebelna promishlenost".

KARADOCHEV, Peniu, inzh.

Possibilities of widening the use of current techniques in wood-working industries. Durvombel prom 6 no.4:6-10 Jl-Ag '63.

1. Vissz lesotekhnicheski institut.

KARADOCHEV, Peniu, inzh., st. asistent; KIUCHUKOV, G., asistent

Possibilities of a better use and increased productivity of hydraulic presses in furniture industries. Durvomebel prom 5 no 3:21-25 My-Je '62.

1. Vissz lesotekhnicheski institut. 2. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegia, "Durvoobrabortvashta i mebelna promishlenost" (for Karadochev).

KARADY, Gabor, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa, adjunktus;
POCZ, Bela, okleveles mernok, irányító tervező; STOLLMAYER,
Akos, okleveles mernok

Load test of 1 large-diameter piles made on the site. Melyepitestud
szemle 14 no. 1: 26-33 Ja '64.

1. Khartumi Muszaki Egyetem (for Karady). 2. Foldmero es
Talajvizsgalo Vallalat (for Pocz). 3. Epitesugyi
Miniszterium Csatorna- es Vizvezetkepito Vallalat
technologial csoportvezetoje (for Stollmayer).

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.; SZECSENY, Andor, dr.; FEREC, Daniel, dr.

Bilateral or contralateral pneumothorax as a complication of surgery.
Magy. sebesz. 15 no.6:362-369 D '62.

l. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikájának
kozlemenye Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanár.
(PNEUMOTHORAX) (PNEUMONECTOMY)

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.

The possibility of surgical therapy of lung cancer with special reference to late results. Magy. sebesz. 16 no.1:3-13 Mr '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajának
közleménye Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanár.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS) (MORTALITY) (PNEUMONECTOMY)

KARDY, Gyorgy, dr.

Some problems of postoperative prognosis in lung cancer. Magy sebesz. 17 no.4:219-223 Ag '64.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz. Sebészeti Klinikaja
(Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanar).

KARADI, Gy.

"Soviet technological literature comes to the aid of Hungarian industry." p. 1.
(TOBBTERMELES, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1952. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

KARADI, G.

"E. Sviatopelk-Czetwertinski's method for computing water seepage through dams with vertical walls" p. 177, (VIZUGYI KOZLEMENYEK. HYDRAULIC PROCEEDINGS, No. 1, 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

KARADI, Gy.

"Rhythmic production." p. 1. (TOBBTERNELES, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1953. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

KARADI, GY.

"Some timely problems in the Hungarian machine industry." p. 1. (Tobbtermelés, Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec 53, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

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KARRADI G.

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APPENDIX I

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Electrical Engineering

4776° Demonstration of Corona by Means of a Cathode Ray Oscilloscope. (Hungarian.) György Karády and András Csernátomy-Hofer. Elektrotehnika, v. 48, no. 12, Dec. 1953,

p. 348-350.

Discusses use of oscillographical methods for determining tension at which corona discharge begins. Presents results of measurements carried out on overhead line fittings and trans-formers. Diagrams, oscillograms, graph, tables.

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PR 6/16 [initials]

KARADI, G.

Problem of predicting channel changes. p. 355.
VIZUGYI KOZLEMENYEK. HYDRAULIC PROCEEDINGS, Budapest, Vol. (36) no. 3, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EJAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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distortion is discussed when the impulse is applied to
1, 2 or all 3 phases. Test results and oscillographic
records are presented for full and chopped waves.

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KARADI, L.

61. On the applicability of the seepage factor. G.
Karadi, L. Török. (*Hidrológiai Közlöny*
Vol. 35, 1955, No. 5-6, pp. 195-201, 3 figs.)

(60) Darcy's formula for the linear correlation between velocity and gradient, is never valid in theory for water movement in the soil. It can however be applied in practice without appreciable faults within a broad range of movement. Correlations of the type $J = an + bn^2$ yield more reliable results with steeper gradients and correspondingly higher velocities especially in coarse granulated soils. In soils consisting of fine grains (silt, clay) and with a lesser gradient, the phenomenon of microseepage (i.e., that effect of the molecular force which hinders motion) must be taken into consideration. The theoretical solution of this problem can be traced to the mechanics of visco-plastic materials. With ground water motions Bernoulli's equation can only be applied after complementing it with a member expressing the losses. The divergences from linearity must be borne in mind when determining the seepage factor (by laboratory and field tests, formulae, etc.). Divergences of the k factor observed at trial pumpings are due to the changes in soil homogeneity or the lack of the permanent state assumed in deducing the well formula and not to the cessation of linearity.

KARÁDY, G.

✓ 4283. Low voltage surge generator. G. KARÁDY.
Elektrotechnika, 48, No. 6, 211-19 (June, 1955) In
Hungarian.

EE A recurrent surge generator is described which produces l.v. (50-500 volt) surges for the study of voltage distribution under surge conditions. The instrument is suitable for the generation of surges of different standard wave-shapes, including chopped impulses. Comparison of tests with this instrument showed, on transformers, approximately 10% difference only from those obtained with full-scale tests. Practical test results are shown. L. CSURCS

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Kraudy, C.

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84. A simple method of calculation for determining the stresses caused by surge voltages in transformers containing different windings. (In German). C. V. Kraudy. Periodica Polytechnica, Electrical Engineering, Vol. 1958, No. 1, pp. 15-38, 16 figs., 6 tabs.

An approximating method of calculation is described for the determination of winding and layer voltages caused by surge voltage in large transformers. At the outset it is assumed that the maximum turn and layer voltage is the result of the capacitive voltage distribution, accordingly the transformer is replaced by a channal conductor consisting of turn and earth capacities of the transformer. The voltage distribution on this capacity chain is determined by the quadrupole theory. This method can also be applied to a winding composed of different coils. In conclusion a numerical example is given to check the insulation of a 24 Mva, 120 kv transformer and to determine the winding and turn voltages. Tests have verified the usefulness of the method.

RB
III

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 13/3 Chest Dis. Part 60

664. INTRAPULMONARY NEUROGENIC TUMOURS - Über intrapulmonale neurogene Geschwülste - Karady Gy., III. Univ.-Klin., Budapest - THORAXCHIRURGIE 1958, 6/3 (242-250) Illus. 12

Three cases of neurogenic tumours localized within the pulmonary parenchyma are reported. In 2 of the cases the tumour was apparently benign and in the 3rd case it was a sympatheticoblastoma causing the patient's death 1 yr. after exeresis of the tumour due to an extensive recurrence. All the patients were of the female sex. Another 28 cases of intrapulmonary neurogenic tumours were found in the literature. Stress is laid on the high incidence and hazards of malignant degeneration of these tumours. Clinically, it is generally not possible to establish a differential diagnosis from other tumours of the lung, and even exploratory thoracotomy will not give the answer before the preoperative histological examination of the specimen. Emphasis is placed on the necessity of early operation, even in the absence of clinical symptoms. In fact, these tumours are very often detected by routine examination.

Naef - Lausanne (IX, 5, 15, 16)

KARADY, GY.

TECHNOLOGY

VILLAMOSSAG. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet) Budapest.

DARADY, GY. Generation and measurement of shock-voltage surge, p. 208.

Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 3
March 1959, Unclass.

KARADY, Gyorgy, Dr.; SZANTO, Imre, Dr.

Subcostosternal diaphragmatic hernias. Magy. sebeszet 11 no.2:100-114
Apr-June 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem III. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajának
közleménye Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanár.
(HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC
subcostosternal, etiol., pathogen, & clin. aspects (Hun))

KARADY, GY.

Examination of the loading produced by the effect of the interrupted waves in transformers, p. 127.

Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Műszaki Tudományok Osztálya. KOSLEME NYEL.
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 23, no. 1/2, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 8, no. 2, July, 1959.

Uncl.

KARADY, GY.; FISLER, J.

Comparison of tests of industrial frequency and surge voltage. p. 452.

ELEKTROTECHNIKS. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary,
Vol. 51, No. 10/12, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959.
Uncla.

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.

Endobronchial lipoma. Magy. sebesset 13 no.5:305-310 0 '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem III. sz. Sebesseti Klinikajának közleménye Igazgató: Rubanyi Pál dr. egyetemi tanár.

(ENDOBRONCHIAL LIPOMA.)

SZECSENY, Andor, dr.; KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.; DANIEL, Ferenc, dr.

On the so-called "middle-lobe syndrome". Magy.sebeszet 13
no.1:28-34 F '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem III. es II. sz. Sebeszeti
Klinikainak közleménye Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanár.
(ATELECTASIS)

H/007/61/000/012/001/002
D286/D303

AUTHORS: Besze, Jeno, Scientific Associate and Karády,
Gyorgy, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Protecting distances of overvoltage arresters and
arc arresting tubes

PERIODICAL: Elektrotehnika, no. 12, 1961, 532-549

TEXT: The authors discuss the protecting distances of over-voltage protection devices used for the transformer in a power station. First the surge voltage is assumed to be a linear function of time, and also the method using exponential time functions is discussed. In the authors' opinion to derive the latter is cumbersome, but the results obtained are more general and can be handled more easily. The results obtained may be thus summarized: In the case of both overvoltage arresters and arc arresting tubes the potential at the terminals of the

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Protecting distances of ...

protected transformer increases at about double steepness until, due to the arrester or arresting tube, the neutralizing wave returns. After that, as a result of reflections between the transformer and the protection device, ringing occurs. The maximum potential at the terminals of the transformer is the first voltage peak. To determine the protecting distance this maximum potential is taken into account. The phenomena of ringing is also investigated. If the leading edge of the surge is assumed to be a linear function of time the protecting distance in the most practical case is given by equation (18)

$$x_v = \frac{U_v - U_{sz}}{2\Delta} c, \text{ where } x_v - \text{distance from transformer, } U_v - \text{maximum allowable potential across the protected insulation, } U_{sz} - \text{operating voltage of the spark gap, } \Delta - \text{steepness of surge, } c - \text{velocity of light. Assuming an exponential leading}$$

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Protecting distances of ...

edge the protecting distance is given by equation (29),

$$L = \frac{c}{2\alpha} \ln \frac{2 \left(\frac{U_0}{U_{sz}} \right) + \left(\frac{U_{tr}}{U_{sz}} \right) - 2}{2 \left(\frac{U_0}{U_{sz}} \right) - \left(\frac{U_{tr}}{U_{sz}} \right)}, \text{ where } L = \text{the distance between protection device and transformer, } \alpha = \text{a constant depending on the leading edge,}$$

U_0 = peak voltage of the surge, U_{fr} = potential appearing at the terminals of the transformer. Hence the protecting distance in the main depends upon the steepness of the incident surge, the operating potential of the protecting device, and upon the maximum allowable potential at the transformer terminals. By choosing the right position of the protection device, the protection can be extended to other devices in the station. The

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Protecting distances of ...

results obtained are compared with measurements made on a model. The measured values agree with the calculated ones. The equations derived apply to the protecting distances of both the overvoltage arresters and arc arresting tubes or spark gaps. There are 23 figures and 18 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 16 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.K. Dillard, T.J. Bliss, Surge Protection of transformers based on new lightning arrester characteristics. AIEE Transactions 69, III, B.r. 1954, Oct. pp. 1305-11; E. Beck, Lightning Protection of Electric Systems. New York. McGraw-Hill 1954; AIEE Committee Report: Performance characteristics of lightning protective devices. Transactions AIEE 72 (1953) III.r. pp. 427-432; G.B. Harper: The Selection of Insulation Levels and Test for high Voltage Transformers. Proc. Of IEE (1959) Dec. A.r. no. 30 p. 429.

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Card 4/5

Protecting distances of ...

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D286/D303

ASSOCIATION: Villamos energetikai kutató intézet (Research
Laboratory for Electrical Energetics)

SUBMITTED: May 1961

Card 5/5

CSERNATONY-HOFFER, Andras,adjunktus; KARADY, Gyorgy, Dr., adjunktus;

Shock voltage tests of electric apparatus and transformers.
(To be contd). Villamosag 9 no.5:114-116 My '61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem.

CSERNATONY-HOFFER, Andras, akjunktus; KARADY, Gyorgy, Dr., adjunktus

Shock voltage testing of electric apparatus and transformers.
Villamossag 9 no.6:161-169 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem.

CSERNATONY-HOFFER, Andras, adjunktus; KARADY, Gyorgy, Dr., akjunktus -

Tests of shock voltage of electrical apparatus and transformers.
Villamossag 9 no.7:211-213 Jl'61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem.

BESZE, Jeno, tudomanyos munkatars; KARADY, Gyorgy, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok
kandidatusa

Protection ranges of overvoltage arresters and quenching tubes.
Elektrotechnika 54 no. 12:532-549 D'61.

1. Villamos Energetikai Kutato Intezet.

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.

Inner stresses arising in a transformer protected with over-voltage arrester and quenching tube. Elektrotehnika 55 no.8:346-357 Ag '62.

1. Villamos Energetikai Kutato Intezet.

GESZTI, O.P., prof. (Budapest, XI., Egry Jozsef u.18); KARADY, G. (Budapest, XI., Egry Jozsef u.18)

Effect of bus and overhead line sections upon the overvoltage conditions of head stations. Periodica polytechn electr 5 no.4:341-356 '61.

1. Department for Electric Power Plants, Polytechnical University, Budapest. 2. Editorial Board member, "Periodica Polytechnica Electrical Engineering" (for Geszti).

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr., okleveles villamosmérnök, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa, adjunktus

Effect of the corona discharge on the steepness of traveling waves. Elektrotechnika 56 no.1/2:29-38 F '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetém Villamosművek Tanszéke, Budapest, XI., Egry József u. 18; Villamos Energetikai Kutató Intézet külső munkatarsa.

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr., okleveles villamosmernok, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa, egyetemi docens; ROZSA, Lajosné, okleveles villamosmernok, egyetemi adjunktus

Checking engine insulations by repeating impulses. Elektrotechnika 57 no. 6:226-233 Je '64.

1. Chair of Electric Power Plants, Budapest Technical University, Budapest, XI., Egy J.u.18.

KARADY, G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

Internal stresses arising in a transformer protected by
lightning arrester and expulsion-type lightning arrester.
Acta techn Hung 48 no. 1/2:61-84 '64.

1. Institute for Electrical Power Research, Budapest.

KARADY, Gyorgyne

Air flow resistance measurement of Hungarian-manufactured
injector air grids. Epuletgepeszet 13 no.6;223-228 D '64.

l. Scientific Institute of Construction, Budapest.

KARADI, Gabor (Budapesht, Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika); NAD¹, Imre, V.
[Nagy, Imre, V.], (Budapesht, Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

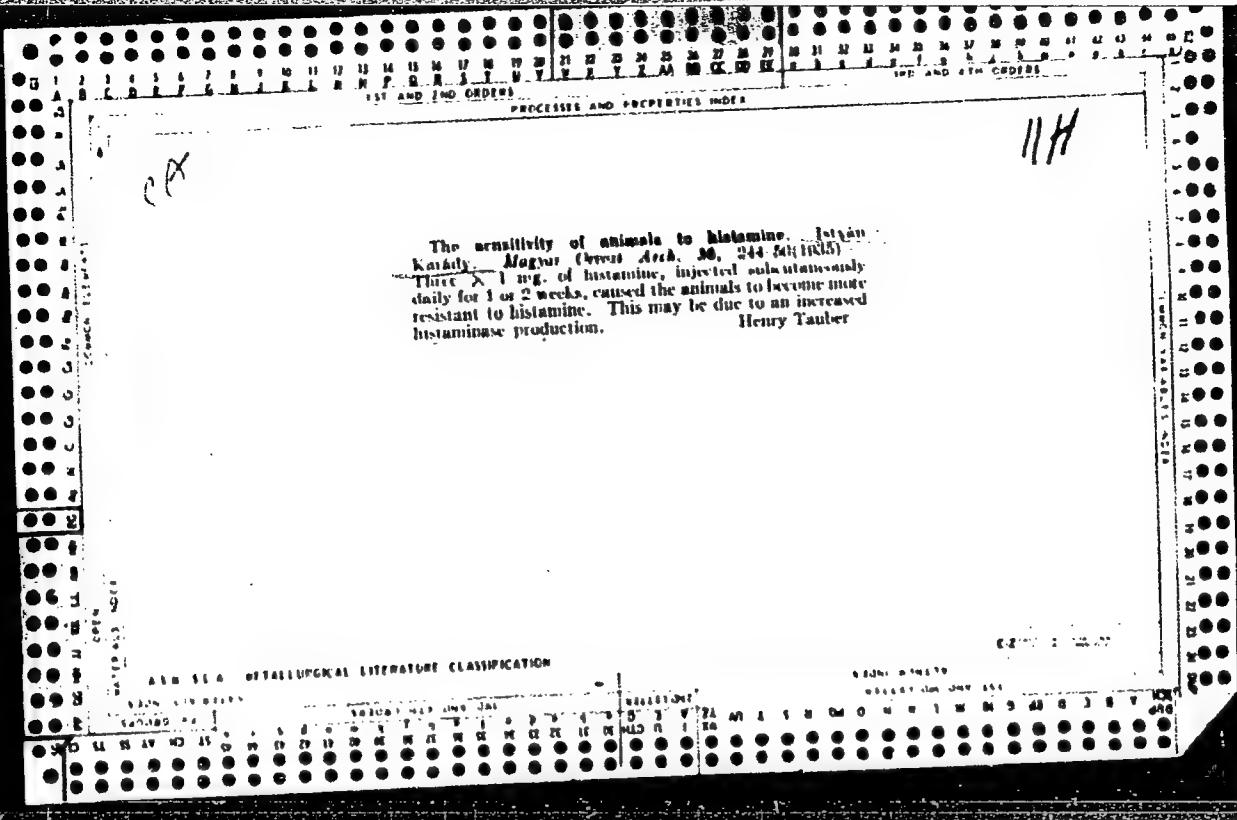
Investigating the movement of settled sediments. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.
tekhnauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.2:138-142 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Sedimentation and deposition)

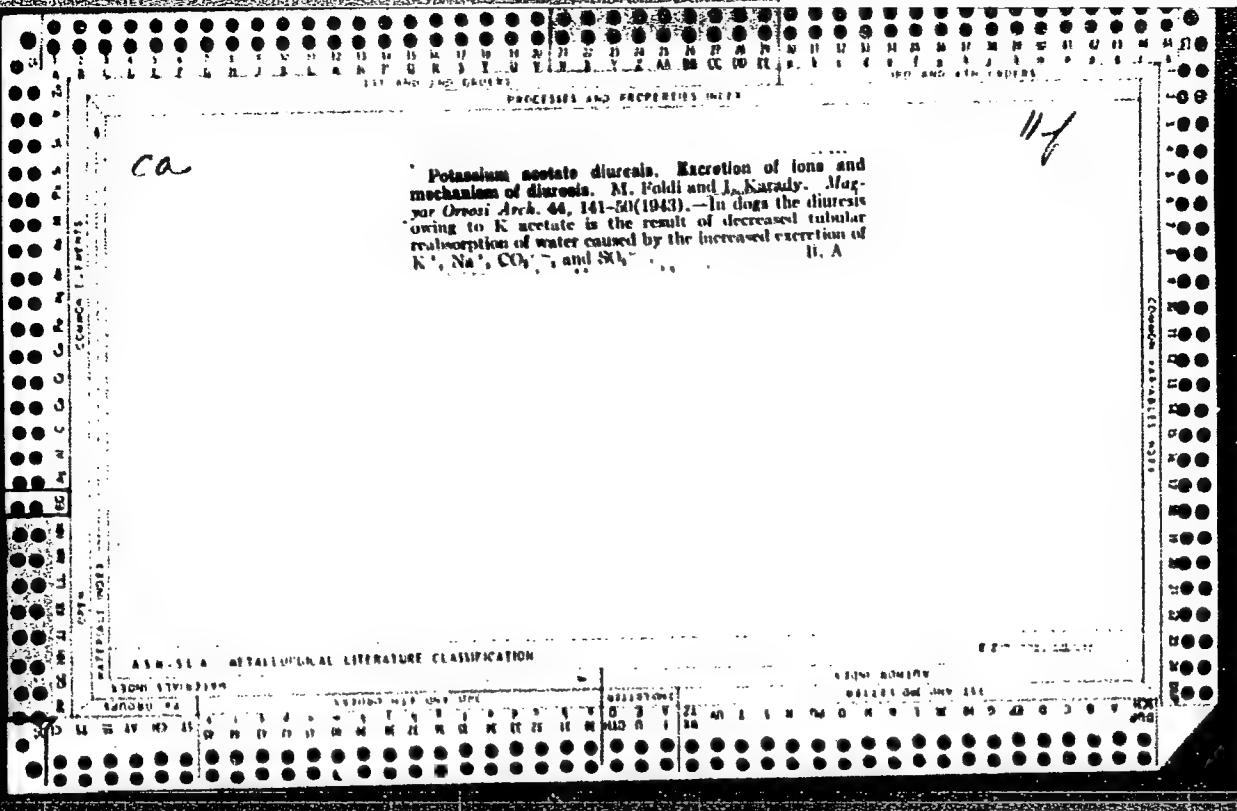
KARADY, Istvan, dr.

Pathophysiologic significance of resistin. Orv. hetil.
105.no.3:122-125 19 Ja'64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet.

*





KARADY I.

KARADY, I., SKULTETY, S., DITRO, I. O.

Experimental data on the mechanism of Filatov's method of tissue therapy. Szamogezet No. 1, 1950. p. 5-9

i. Of the Ophthalmological Clinic (Director—Dr. Gabor Ditroi) and of the Pharmacological Institute (Director—Dr. Miklos Janesko), Szeged University.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

BORSAY, J.; KARADY, I.

Thrombin inactivation and the adaptation syndrome. Acta physiol. hung.
2 no.3-4:539-547 1951. (CIML 22:1)

I. Of the Institute of Pharmacology and of the Surgical Clinic, Szeged
University.

KARADY, I.; SZERDAHELYI, M.; HENKO, S.; BIKICH, G.; BORBOLA, J.

Investigations on the mechanism of histamine resistance. Magy. Belorv.
Arch. 4 no.4:146-149 1951. (CLML 21:4)

1. Institute of Pathology (Director--Prof. Dr. Istvan Karady) and
First Internal Clinic (Director--Prof. Dr. Geza Hetenyi) of Szeged
Medical University.

KARADY, I.; KOVACS, B.; KOVACS, J.; SZERDAHELYI, M.; VAJDA, P.

Investigation on the isolation, identification and chemical determination of an organism-formed and hitherto unknown antihistaminic substance.
Magy. belorv. Arch. 4 no.4:150-155 1951. (CIML 21:4)

1. Institute of Pharmacology (Director—Prof. Dr. Miklos Jancso) and Institute of Pathology (Director—Prof. Dr. Istvan Karady) of Szeged Medical University and the Institute of Organic Chemistry (Director—Prof. Dr. Gyozo Bruckner) of Budapest University.

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/ An antihistamine substance (resinol) in animal organs.
I. Karády, A. Kovács, J. Kovács, M. Szendelabélyi, and P.
Vajda (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Arch. intern. pharmacodyn.*
88, 253-67(1951).—Normal liver, blood, and urine
yield an antihistamine substance, the amt. of which is in-
creased in histamine-treated animals, which is not adren-
aline, noradrenaline, nor a ketosteroid. M. L. C. B.

KARADY, I.; RAPCSAK, V.

Histamine desensitization in the scope of personal experiences and literature data. Acta med. hung. 4 no.3-4:241-254 1953. (CIML 25:5)

I. Of the Institute of Patho-Physiology and of the Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic, Szeged University.

DOMBRADI, G.;KARADY, I.

The effect of endogenous corticoids on wound healing in rats. Borgyogy.
vener. szemle 7 no.3:79-84 May 1953. (CML 25:1)

1. Institute of Pathophysiology (Director -- Prof. Dr. Istvan Karady),
Szeged Medical University.

KARADY, I.

Pathophysiology of nephrotic edema. Orv. hetil. 94 no.33:901-904
16 Aug 1953. (CIML 25:1)

I. Doctor.

PINTER, Imre; CSERGO, Istvan; KARADY, Istvan

Anticoagulant and clearing effects of heparin in hyperlipemia.
Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 8 no.1-2:65-68 1957.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.
(HEPARIN
lipemia clearing factor, relation to anticoagulant eff.
(Hun))
(PLASMA
same)
(LIPASES, in blood
same)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/11 Surgery Nov 59

6395. (1448) THE PATHO-PHYSIOLOGY OF TRAUMATIC SHOCK (CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY AND SLUDGE FORMATION IN TRAUMATIC SHOCK) - Zur Pathophysiologie des traumatischen Schocks (Kapillarpermeabilität und Sludge-Bildung im traumatischen Schock) - Karády I., Kiss L. and Thuránszky K. Pathophysiol. Inst., Med. Univ., Szeged - ACTA MED. ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1959, 13/1-4 (179-184) Illus. 8

These investigations showed that in traumatic shock as early as a few minutes after the trauma is sustained, the retina, distant from the lesion, shows a pronounced increase of the capillary permeability, from which it may be concluded that this increase of capillary permeability is generalized. When, however, the blood pressure falls below about 75 mm. Hg at the acme of the shock, the increased permeability of the capillaries becomes latent. However, as soon as the blood pressure of the animal is increased artificially (carotid reflex, i.v. tonogenic injection), the increased capillary permeability immediately becomes manifest again and can be demonstrated. It is concluded from the findings that the formation of sludge is of no significance in the pathogenesis of the oligaemia. The sludge formation occurs only secondarily, when the shock condition has already developed, as the consequence of the deceleration of the circulation.

(IX, 5)

L 15514-66

ACG NR: AT6007471

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/55/026/00X/0062/0063

23
B+1

AUTHOR: Prokai, A.; Karady, I.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Szeged, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet)

TITLE: Role of the gonads in the sensitivity of male guinea pigs to serotonin and histamine aerosols [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 62-63

TOPIC TAGS: gland, serotonin, experiment animal, amine, hormone, endocrinology, histamine

ABSTRACT: The biogenic amines (e.g. histamine, serotonin, etc.) are known to play an important role in some pathological conditions (e.g., allergy). The present study investigated how the resistance to serotonin and histamine would be influenced by the gonads, by treatment with gonadotropic hormone and with the nor-steroid inhibiting

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L 15514-66

ACC NR: AT6007471

gonadotropic hormone secretion of the anterior pituitary. It was also studied whether the resistance developed to histamine was paralleled by the changes in the serotonin resistance of the animals. The results indicate that testosterone or estradiol treatment diminished the resistance to shock produced by serotonin or histamine inhalation while bilateral orchectomy and epididymectomy as well as treatment with exogenous chorionic gonadotropin enhanced the resistance to serotonin and histamine. The resistance to serotonin or histamine aerosol diminished following substitution testosterone treatment or in response to treatment with the nor-steroid inhibiting gonadotropic hormone secretion of the anterior pituitary in the castrated animals. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

The importance of glycoproteins in the mechanism of adaptation to stress. Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XVIII, No 4, Aug 66, pages 389-392.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The changes in the serum glycoprotein level were studied in rats of both sexes. According to the experimental results, a significant decrease occurred in the level of serum protein-bound carbohydrate within 2-6 hours after sublethal tourniquet, traumatic or hemolytic shock. The maximal elevation in the serum glycoprotein value was reached in 48 hours and the physiological level was approached again only on the 5th day after the shock. When a renewed stress was applied 48 hours after the sublethal stress, the high glycoprotein level did not show any significant further changes either 2 or 48 hours later. According to these experiments, there is a characteristic fall in the serum glycoprotein level in response to stress; the stage of non-specific resistance following stress is characterized by a high serum glycoprotein level which is stress-stable. The importance of glycoproteins in the mechanism of adaptation to stress is also discussed. 2 Hungarian, 23 Western references. [Manuscript received 23 Jul 65.]

1/1

- 77 -

KARADY, L.

ELEMEZESI IPAR. (Mezogazdasagi es Elelmiszeripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.

Fea grading by specific gravity. p. 370

Vol. 12, No. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1958

NASZALYI, Laszlo; KARADY, Pal

Transforming primary energy into secondary one and the
transportation of energy. Energia es atom 16 no.10/11
463-466 O '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja
(for Naszalyi).
2. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje (for
Karady).

EISENHARDT, Ehlert, mernok; KARADY, Pal [translator]

Condensed water economy and drainage adapted to
technological processes in the chemical industry.
Ipari energia 4 no.4:84-88 Ap '63.

EISENHARDT, Ehlert (Bremen); KARADY, Pal

Rainfall economy in the sugar industry. Cukor 16 no.8:231-235
Ag '63.

1. Hoenergiagazdasagi es Tervezo Vallalat (for Karady).

KARADY, Pal (Budapest, V., Bathory u.5)

Land and water transportation. Energia es atom 13 no.4/5:185
Ap-My '60.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje.

KARADY, Pal (Budapest, V., Bathory u.5)

Power economy in households. Energia es atom 13 no.4/5:191-192
Ap-My '60.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

KARADY, Pal

"A 40 MW gas turbine for satisfying peak load requirements and insuring reserves" by J.R. Schnittger. Reviewed by Pal Karady.
Energia es atom 16 no. 1:32 Ja 1963.
2. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szervesztoje.

NASZALYI, Laszlo; KARADY, Pal; KOVACS, L. Odon

Reviews. Energia es atom 16 no.1:40-42 Ja '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Naszalyi). 2. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje (for Karady).

KARADY, Pal

Development in petroleum processing in Poland. Energia es
atom 16 no.2:63 F '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje, Budapest,V.,
Bathory u.5.

KARADY, Pal

Work of the scientific and technical society. Energia es
Atom 16 no.2:84 F '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje, Budapest,
V., Bathory u.5.

KARADY, Pal

Review, Energia es atom 16 no.2:85 F '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje, Budapest,V.,
Bathory u.5.

CA

KARADY, S.

116

The mechanism of antianaphylaxis and desensitization.
S. Karady, A. Kuvics, and G. Petri (Univ., Szeged,
Hung.). Arch. intern. pharmacodynamics 83, 259-60
(1950).—In the desensitized animal the cells produce
an antihistamine substance resistin, which blocks the
action of added histamine on isolated organs and may pre-
vent the release of histamine from cells. Resistin is ab-
sent from the blood of asthmatics and present in the blood
of desensitized individuals. M. L. C. Berueim

KARADY, S. 1951

(Pharmacol. Inst., Pathophysiol Inst. U. of Szeged.)

"Attempted Demonstration of the Existence of a Hitherto Unknown Substance ('Resistin'
Produced in the Organism and Having an Antihistaminic Action."

Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. 1951 88/3(253-267)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 7, p. 887

KARADYEV, V. V.; MANKO, V. I.; CHUKREYEV, F. E.

"Properties of the F^{19} nucleus levels excited in the reaction $O^{18} (p,\gamma)N^{15}$."

report submitted for Intl Conf on Low & Medium Energies Nuclear Physics,
Paris, 2-8 Jul 64.

Kurchatov Inst, Moscow.

KARADZHAYEV, K.; NATKO, R., spets.red.; KHIGIROVICH, I.L., tekhnred.

[Carrying out Lenin's cooperative plan in Turkmenistan]
Osushchestvlenie leninskogo kooperativnogo plana v Turkme-
nistane. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskoe gos.izd-vo, 1960. 45 p.
(MIRA 15:5)
(Turkmenistan—Collective farms)

KARADZHAYEV, K.V. [translator]; MAN'KO, V.I. [translator]; CHUKREYEV,
F.Ye. [translator]; SMOLYAN, G.L., red.; VLASOVA, N.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Semiconductor radiation counters] Poluprovodnikovye schet-
chiki izlucheniij; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gosatomizdat,
1962. 311 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Nuclear counters)

KARADZHEV K.V.

KARAD'YEV, K. V., GAVRILOVSKIY, B. V., MAN'KO, V. I., SOKOIN, P. V., TARANOV, A. Ya
and VAL'TER, A. V.

Polarization of Protons Scattered by O^{16} Spin and Parity of the 3,11 Mev
Level of the F^{17} Nucleus

paper submitted at the A-U Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy
Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

Acad. Sci. USSR and Physical Tech. Inst. Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR

KARADZHEV, K.V.

SUBJECT
AUTHOR

USSR / PHYSICS

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1971

MAN'KO, V., GAVRILOVSKIY, B.V., GOLOVNJA, V.JA., KADARZEV, K.V.,
KLJUCAREV, A.P.

TITLE

The Polarization of Low Energy Protons on the Occasion of
Scattering by Carbon.

PERIODICAL

Dokl. Akad. Nauk 111, fasc. 1, 59-62 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

This work was carried out by means of an electric generator. The scheme of the experiment is illustrated in form of a drawing. The measuring device consists of two vacuum chambers. An electron bundle coming from an electrostatic generator impinges upon the first carbon target M_1 in chamber I and the protons scattered on this target are scattered once more on target M_{II} of chamber II. After having thus been scattered twice the protons are now registered by photo-plates with an emulsion thickness of 100 . The angle θ_1 on the occasion of the first scattering amounted to 60° in the center of mass system, and for the angle θ_2 of the second scattering the values $\pm 60^\circ$, $\pm 120^\circ$ and $\pm 150^\circ$ in the center of mass system were selected. In connection with each irradiation 6 photoplates with an accordingly selected value of θ_2 were exposed. The solid carbon targets were produced with much care as follows: A nitrocellulose film of from 0,2 to 0,3 thickness was pasted on to a brass ring, and upon this a colloidal graphite solution (aquadag) was poured. After drying the organic base was carefully burned off.

Dokl.Akad.Nauk 111, fasc.1, 59-62 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1971

The authors carried out a number of exposures at the values $E = 1,9; 2,0; 2,1; 2,2; 2,3$ and $2,4 \text{ MeV}$ of the protons impinging on to the target M_I . The expositions lasted from 5 to 20 hours at an amperage of 1-2 milliampères. For individual expositions the authors determined the energy spectrum of the protons scattered on the target M_{II} . A diagram illustrates the case $\theta_2 = 60^\circ$ at an initial energy of the protons of $2,1 \text{ MeV}$. The thickness of the target M_I amounted to $0,80 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ and that of the target M_{II} amounted to $0,65 \text{ mg/cm}^2$. From 300 to 1000 protons were recorded on the photoplates per exposition. The ratio of the number of acts of scattering to the right and to the left means for each absolute value of θ_2 the measure of the azimuthal asymmetry of the scattering of the protons by the target M_{II} and therefore also a measure of polarization in connection with the scattering $C^{12}(p,p)$. The authors subjected the energy dependence of the right-and-left asymmetry for $\theta_2 = 60^\circ$ with the closest attention. The data found on this occasion, which were averaged over the individual expositions, are given in form of a table. At an initial energy of the protons of from $1,9$ to $2,4 \text{ MeV}$ and at $\theta_2 = 60^\circ$ it is possible, in the case of the targets used in this case, to investigate the polarization of the protons on the occasion of $C^{12}(p,p)$ -scattering in the interval $1,6-2,4 \text{ MeV}$ by measuring asymmetry. Also the experimental results for $\theta_2 = 120^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 150^\circ$ are illustrated in form of a table. The results agree well with the corresponding theory.

INSTITUTION: Physical-Technical Institute of the Academy of Science of the
Ukrainian SSR

KARADZHEV, K. V.

AUTHORS Sorokin, P.V., Valter, A.K., Gavrilovskiy, B.V., : 56-3-9/59
Karadzhev, K.V., Man'ko, V.I., Taranov, A.Ya.

TITLE Polarization of Protons Scattered by ^{16}O . Spin and Parity of the
 $3,11 \text{ MeV}$ Level in the F^{17} Nucleus
(Polyarizatsiya protonov pri rasseyanii na ^{16}O . Spin i chetnost'
urovnya $3,11 \text{ MeV}$ yadra F^{17} - Russian)

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim.i Teoret.Fiziki, 1957, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 606-609(USSR)

ABSTRACT The protons scattered elastically by ^{16}O (initial energy from 2,6 to
2,8 MeV) were investigated with respect to their polarization. As a
characteristic quantity P_{eff} to $0,80 \pm 0,07$ was found within the
total energy domain. P_{eff} denotes the effective polarization value.
Spin and parity were determined at $1/2$ for the point of resonance
of $E_R = 2,66 \text{ MeV}$, which corresponds to an excited level of $3,11 \text{ MeV}$
in an F^{17} -nucleus.
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 1 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION Physical-Technical Institute AN of the Ukrainian SSR
(Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR).

SUBMITTED February 26, 1957

AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 1/1

KARADZHEV, K.V.; MAN'KO, V.I.

Polarisation of protons scattered on O^{16} . Zhur. ekspr. i teor.
fiz. 39 no.2:416-417 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Protons--Scattering) (Oxygen--Isotopes)

S/120/62/000/001/019/061
E140/E463

AUTHORS: Gavrilovskiy, B.V., Karadzhev, K.V., Kislov, A.Ya.

TITLE: Hall effect pulse multiplier for charged nuclear
particle analysis

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1962, 90-96

TEXT: For determination of the natures of secondary charged
particles in nuclear reactions (determination of charge and mass)
an ionization method is useful, in which the impulses arising in
two detectors are multiplied. The first detector is fairly thin
and measures the energy loss dE/dx , the second measures E .
Then the expression

$$dE/dx \sim M^{0.8} Z^2 E^{0.2} \quad (1)$$

depends almost linearly on the mass, and directly on the square of
the charge, for non-relativistic particles. While the method is
not too accurate, it is quite satisfactory to separate the values
corresponding to given types of particles. The article describes
a Hall-effect multiplier for use in this application, capable of
Card 1/2

Hall effect pulse multiplier ...

S/120/62/000/001/019/061
E140/E463

giving results for the analysis of low energy (≤ 10 MeV) charged particles with very short impulses available from the detectors, of the order of a microsecond. The n-Ge detector in a high-speed magnetic circuit has a large dynamic range for both variables. Aside from the detector, the circuits use vacuum tubes exclusively. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR
(Institute of Atomic Energy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1961

Card 2/2

S/120/62/000/005/004/036
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Gavrilovskiy, B.V., Karadzhev, K.V.

TITLE: A method of investigating polarization with charged particles of small energy

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.5, 1962, 28-32

TEXT: Description is given of an apparatus intended for studying two stage interactions of charged particles of small energy. A beam of charged particles from an electrostatic generator enters the first chamber in the centre of which is a target. Secondary charged particles from this target enter a second chamber and undergo nuclear interactions in a second target. The distance between the targets is 140 to 190 mm. Chamber I is of steel with a rotatable cover to which the second chamber is connected by means of a pipe. Chamber II is constructed from duralumin and has mounted on it either a Ф3Y (FEU) detector or a gas filled proportional counter. By rotating one of the covers on chamber II and also the connecting tube between chambers I and II the angle between the normal and the plane of the reactions taking place in targets I and II in chambers I and II can be

Card 1/2

A method of investigating ...

S/120/62/000/005/004/036
E039/E420

altered. The operation of the apparatus is described and also an arrangement for changing targets quickly: six targets are mounted on a mechanism which allows any particular one to be brought into line. It is shown that the apparatus is extremely flexible and convenient in use. A typical experiment is described on the measurement of the polarization of protons with elastic scattering on Ne²⁰ using a 1st target of carbon (1.4 mg/cm) and protons of 1990 KeV. Neon is at a pressure of 100 mm and particles scattered by the neon at an average angle of 80° are counted on a CsI crystal. With a flux on the carbon target of ~ 2 μA the count rate was ~300 p/min. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR
(Institute of Atomic Energy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1961

Card 2/2

KARADZHEV, K.V.

Conference on semiconductor counters of nuclear radiation, Atom,
energ. 13 no.4:391-393 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Nuclear counters—Congresses)

L 17601-63

EWT(m)/EDS

AFFTC/ASD

S/056/63/044/003/017/053

53

AUTHOR:

Keradzhev, K. V., Man'ko, V. I., and Chukreyev, F. Ye.

TITLE:

Angular distribution of particles from the $O^{18}(p, \alpha)N^{15}$ reaction /9

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 3,
1963, 870-877

TEXT: The $O^{18}(p, \alpha)N^{15}$ reaction goes through intermediate F^{19} levels, and the study of the properties of outgoing particles of this and the (p, n) and (p, γ) reactions contributed to the understanding of the properties of some 35 or so energy levels of F^{19} . The present paper describes the angular distributions of particles emitted in the $O^{18}(p, \alpha)N^{15}$ reaction, studied for angles between 30 and 150° (laboratory system) and for proton energies between 730 and 1050 kev in 12 steps. (Protons originated from an electrostatic generator; α counters had an 1% resolving power with the 6,100 kev Cm^{242} α particles.) The experimental data are analyzed on the basis of the resonance theory of nuclear reactions. The spin and parity and partial reduced widths for the 8.89 Mev level in the F^{19} nucleus are found to be $\frac{1}{2}^+$, $0_p^2 = 2.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $0_{\alpha}^2 = 5.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ respectively. It is concluded that

Card 1/2

L 17601-63

S/056/63/044/003/017/053

O

Angular distribution of particles...

with a high probability of associations of nucleons are formed in the F¹⁹ nucleus
in this state. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1962

Card 2/2

L 13948-55 EWT : 1A/AF62/SSL
ACCESSION NR: AF6047883

S/0256/R4/147 100

AUTHORS: Karatachov, V. V.; Man'ko, V. I.; Chukreyev, P. M.

TITLE: On the effect of the presence of a magnetic field on the
excitation energy of the ground state of the N

SOURCE: Zh. vysokochastotnoj radiofiziki, vol. 17, no. 4,
no. 4, 1964, p. 811-820

TYPE: Article in a scientific journal
dependent upon participation yields, products, work

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an earlier investigation.
The authors have studied the effect of a magnetic field on the
excitation energy of the ground state of the N atom.
The effect of the magnetic field on the excitation energy of the
atom is shown to be proportional to the square of the magnetic field.
Appendix: The effect of the magnetic field on the excitation energy
of the atom. File number: A-20016. Departure from the original:

Card 1/3

L 13948-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047883

was that the energy dependence of the cross section was not
so great as to indicate a single level. A particle
was found to be present in the nucleus at the
energy of 13.948 MeV. The particle was
not found to be present at the energy of 13.944 MeV.
The energy dependence of the cross section
is such that it is difficult to determine
whether or not the particle is present at the
lower energy. The particle is believed to be
present at the higher energy. The particle is
believed to be present at the lower energy.
The particle is believed to be present at the
higher energy. The particle is believed to be
present at the higher energy. The particle is
believed to be present at the higher energy.
The particle is believed to be present at the
higher energy. The particle is believed to be
present at the higher energy. The particle is
believed to be present at the higher energy.
**of finding an α particle on the nuclear surface can be regarded as
a characteristic of the given nucleus, and depends only slightly on
the structure of the given level. Although for many levels the**

Card 2/3

L11P48-64
ASSOCIATION NP: 592 418P.

ratio of the reduced α -particle to reduced nucleon width is usually larger than unity. In most cases this ratio is equal to unity. In conclusion we thank L. V. Groshev for continued interest and valuable help in the preparation of this article. We also thank Dr. N. P. Pustovalov for his help in the preparation of the figures. "Sufficient operation." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 formulas, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64

ENCL: 1

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 114

Cord 3/3

KARADZHI, G. M.

27251

Syelyektsionnyu Rabotuna Michurinskiye Osnovy. Vinodyeliye I Vinogradarstvo.
Moldavii, 1949 No. 4, S. 27-28.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 34